# PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO INDIA MARKED BY APATHY AND SULLEN RESENTMENT AGAINST BRITAIN'S HEAVY YOKE

SILENCE **OMINOUS** IN CITIES

Costly Welcomes Confined to European Residents, Eurasians and Indians in Government Positions.

RIVATE reports received here by the American Commission To Promote Self-government ndia, indicate the visit of the nce of Wales to India has been arkable for two things:

n every city which he has visieven in the native states, the by welcomes were confined to Indians as hold government m, or becaus of trade alliconsidered it necessary to e a show of friendliness to

stonishing control Mohan ers and the Nationalist Voluners have displayed in preserving her while maintaining the boyof the receptions to the Prince. Only in two of the many cities

has the Prince encountered open hostility-Bombay, where rioting, provoked by Parsees and native Christians, started on November 17, the day of his arrival and lasted for three days, and in Madras, were mobs, incited by the actions of the "Civil Guards," an organimation of armed British auxiliaries, burned a motion picture theater.

In every other city the National-Volunteers were able to preserve absolute order, begause the people generally followed the infunction of the revolutionist leaders to maintain hartal-stoppage of all business—during the visit of the Prince.

#### "Greeted" With Silence.

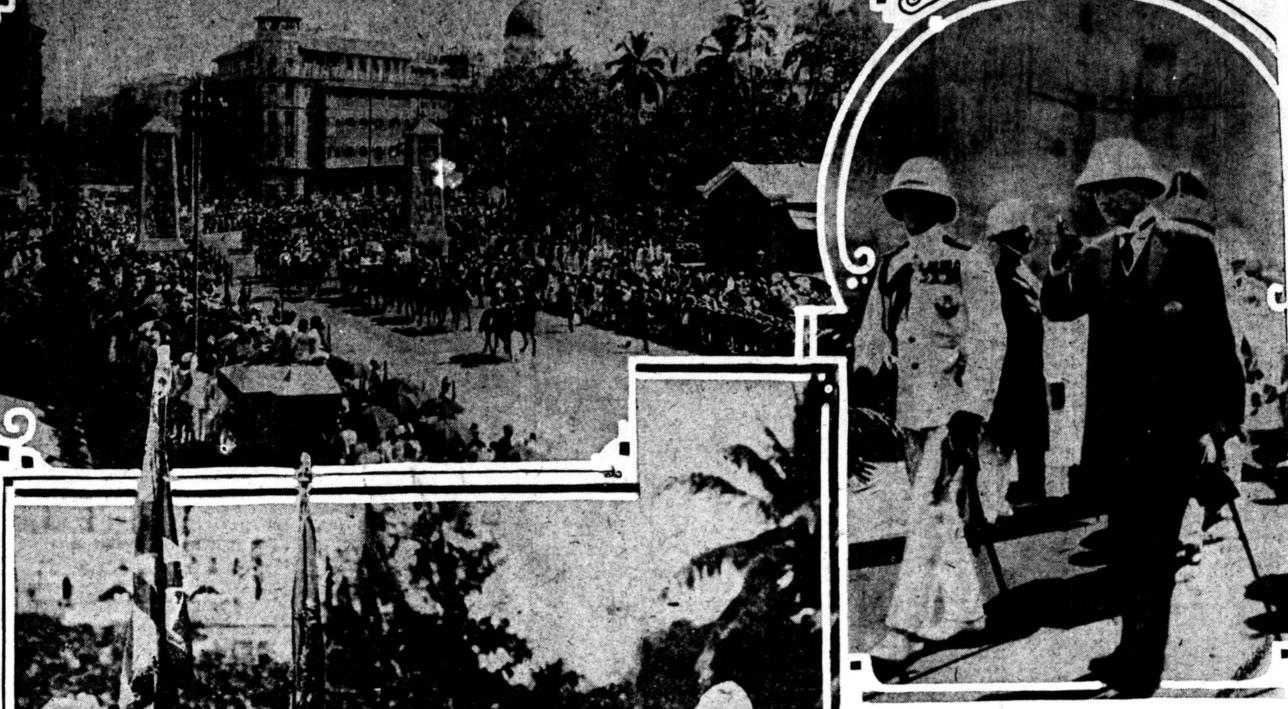
As the boyish-looking future rater of the British Empire toured the country, he must have been ressed by the death-like silence b greeted him, in so far as the masses of that most populous country were concerned.

In Bombay, on the day of his arrival, not more than 5,000 persons were assembled on the line of march from the government pier in the governor's residence; and that small gathering, information to the American commission says, appeared grotesque in contrast to the force of 45,000 troops which lined the streets. At the same time, more than 60,000 persons were crowded in a field less than a mile away to hear Gandhi and to see him light an immense bonfire of British goods, principally elothing that had come under the boycott decree.

In Calcutta, on Christmas Eve. when the prince arrived, it is estimated that not more than 4,000 persons watched his progress through the streets.

Those few cheered, as a matter of course," a letter to Sailendra N. Ghose, director of the American commission, says, "but their numbers were so few that the cheers were drowned out by

Comparatively small crowd in Bombay greeting Prince of Wales when he landed to begin his tour. The royal procession is seen proceeding to the Government House.



The Prince, accompanied by the Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, passing through the Gateway of India at Bombay immediately after landing.

his reception would be of surpassing enthusiasm and brilliancy. Here is what the Allehabad Independent, a copy of which has just arrived in Washington, says of the reception: "To all intents and purposes Allehabad was dead to the exist-

ance of the Prince, as wall as all the official world. All the din and bustle that characterizes normal life was absent. The streets were everywhere empty; there were no gharries (carriages) plying and even pedestrians were few and far between. There was a solemn stillness everywhere-revieled or rather disturbed occasionally by a passing motor car with a European or Indian in European dress.

"There was a total cessation from work in the city. There was not a mouse stirring. People had taken a holiday, but they were in no mood to enjoy it. Their voices were hushed, and what little talk there was was about the leaders who had been taken to jail (Scores of arrests had been made the day before the prince arrived.) Allehabad had made up its mind to prove worthy of its leaders and in quite business-like fashion suspended all business and lapsed into silence. Out of the 2,500 students who could have attended the function at the Senate House only 140

were present. The boarders in the University Hindu Hotel celebrated the Prince's visit by making a bonfire of British clothes just as the Prince's car was passing by."

So rigidly was the boycott of the visit maintained that another account says "not even a shutter was opened: not a single Indian worthy the name showed enough curiosity so much as to steal a peek at the brilliant, martial display of the Prince's progress

#### Spinning to Liberty.

One thing that must have impressed the Prince and his escort, not only in Allahabad and Calcutta but in virtually every other city he has visited, was the rythmic sound of the charka (spinning wheel) from the closely shuttered houses. Within a year Gandhi has introduced into the homes of India. more than 4,000,000 spinning wheels, and the people are making their own clothing so as to boycott the British-made goods that they had been accustomed to wear.

The sound of the minning wheels has recalled to students of history the clicking of the knowting needles that were piled so grimly by the masses before and

### RIOTING IN BOMBAY **PROVOKED**

Astonishing Control of Masses by Gandhi Is Held to Be Remarkable Demonstration.

during the early stages of the French revolution.

"It is ominous, that sound of the charka," a British official in India said to a correspondent of the American commission to promote self-government in India. "It has a wonderfully discliplining effect and it is doing more than anything else to make the people think and act in unison. If we could only find some way to rid the homes of that peaceful, but insidious device. These people are weaving not merely the clothes to cover their bodies; they have come to look on the charka as a symbol of liberty, and as they weave they plot.

The remark of the British of ficial seems to raise the ques-tion: Can the Indians spin their way to freedom, as the French knitted their way into unity to overthrow Louis XVI?

#### Unrest in India Causes Fear for Prince on Tour

INTENSE concern, verging on fear, is manifest throughout the British Empire, as voiced in the British press, over the developments attending the tour of the Prince of Wales through India.

Closely as reports are censored, dispatches to the press have made it plain that the revolutionary demonstrations are increasing in violence and open insult has succeeded the veiled disrespect shown to the Heir Apparent as he proceeds from city to city.

Gandhi's policy of nonco-operation appears increasingly effective.

Bombay greeted the Prince with a bonfire of British-made dise. Police have been shot, railway coaches burned, and mobs have frequently delayed the Prince's progress.

The Prince is preceded by scores of military and secret service agents from town to town.

Hundreds of natives are thrown into jail before his arrival in each community and he rides under heavy guard at all

British officials make no secret of the anxiety of the government that the tour be completed as quickly as possible.

#### that formed the escort. Overhead whirred dozens of airplanes, all equipped with machine guns, and at every second

street intersection along the line of march was a tank or armored motor car. How different from the visit of the princess' father, when the streets were jammed the rumbling of the batteries of with people who looked on their

new ruler with hope for reforms artillery and tramping of the from crushing taxes and no less thousands of infantry and cavalry crushing bureaucratic rule."

Like City of Dead.

From time immemorial Aliehabad has been called the City of the Gods, a beautiful city famed for possessing some of the finest temples and palaces in India, and no

The Rajbhai clocktower at Bombay illuminated in

was visible for miles.

honor of the Prince. It

Presentation of colors by the Prince to the Seventh Battalion of Rajputs, the Duke of Connaught's Own. less noted throughout India for

the eclat with which its people celebrate their festivals. British officials who had ar-

ranged the tour of the prince, fondly predicted that in Allehabad

#### HILAIRE BELLOC WARNS BRITAIN THAT INDIA RICHES MADE AND LOST MORE THAN IRELAND MAY WRECK EMPIRE IN DANCE HALL CRAZE

For One Fortune Won, a Dozen Are Lost by Audacious Fellows Who Seek to Give Gay Londoners a Thrill by New Dancing Clubs.

By Universal Service. ONDON, Feb. 4.-Little tables by twos and threes, clusters of soft pink moons that a flattering light; the throb and thrum of violins and drums, and in the center of the room a not very wide strip of satiny dance

A bland and sleek-headed maitre Thatel of he be fat so much the ettert waiters ready to spring to attention at a sed or to fade sway at a frown, and somewhere in the background, unobtrusive in porflect evening drym, but with nery nerve taut with watchfulom, a perfectly mannered young

an with an ever-ready smile-

he club secretary. That is the setting of the dance lish tucked away quietly and sably in a quiet and fashionthis street. That is the stage ous promoters prepare to much some of the Joyous thouwhom they visualize as saper to diss, wine, dance, and are gregoria women and im-

sists one slighting from them

at is the dream that bypes

little place that aspires to become the craze of the town. Between dream and reality. however, there is often an impassable gap.

Of all the hazardous specula-

tions of modern civilization, the new dance club is probably the most venturesome. Fortunes have been engulfed by some, indeed by most, of these quiet little places. Occasionally, however, several fortunes are made by one of them, and the knowlegde of that one, the hope that theirs may be its successor, are the lures

that drive eager speculators to

open more and yet more.

The extraordinary success that is achieved by a club like thelet us say-"Cingalese," is sheer romance, At first, in spite of furious efforts, a sorry failure. Little tables empty, , night after night, hand cheering two or three invited couples on a desolate floor, narassed maitre d'hotel, despairing secretary. Suddenly, arrival f a new personality backed by years of success in Monte Carlo, Paris, Piccadilly. In his wake fol-low swiftly those magicians, celeb-Actors and actresses, au-politicians, beauties, lord-

HIMAIRE BELLOC, Brilliant British Author, in an Article in "The New Witness." SAID in a recent article that British public opinion was a factor in the empire disaster which has begun. And that it was

A monstrous example of the false category is the term "English-speaking races" applied to in-

How is it unreal? In what

thus fatal because it was unreal.

ternational politics. To talk of the English-speaking world and then to drag in as a potential ally a strong and wealthy nation, the United States, which is not our nation at all, is as though a man who dreaded street accidents were to talk of the dangers of "vehicles" including donkey barrows and perambulators. Or again, it is like the people who, dreading alcoholic poisoning, talk of "alcoholic horrors" including ordinary beer and wines with spirits.

For the practical purpose of modern international politics there is no such thing as the Englishspeaking world. There are certain clear distinc-

tions of race and of national affection amounting in force to religions but there is no unity which you can call the English-speaking world for the purpose of practical political application.

To give a concrete instance: This false category leads men to

think of the United States as going in some way to sacrifice itself for the benefit of Great Britain. It is quite certain that the United States will do nothing of the kind. It has no sort of objection to the enemies of Great Britain hurting Great Britain. UNWARRANTED HOPES.

The loss of the sense of reality is apparent in an abandonment of continuity. A man who has a sense of reality continues that sense through time. If he knew forty years ago that the Mendips were a range of hills, he knows it now. If he knew thirty years ago that sea power was essential to the greatness of Britain, he knows it now. But the mind out of touch with reality shows its weakness first and most in an astonishing carelessness, not upon intensity of an emotion, but upon its very subject. I say that a faculty of leaping from one point of enthusiasm to another and forgetting the last but two after the emotions of the last but one is a mark of the mind

which has lost touch with reality. But I may be asked, granted that this public opinion is out of touch with reality, what example can you give of that unreality having already led to disaster? I will give three-Ireland, Is-

lam, Coal. One hears it said that the Irish folly was due to the absence of public opinion. It was, indeed,

due to the absence of active public opinion, but it was also due to the presence of passive public opinion. It was because an absurdly unreal attitude was taken up that disaster came. Irish Nationalism was thought a little excrescence, an anomaly, an absurdity in the modern world; something, therefore, quite unimportant. It was because people thought of it in a manner quite out of raelity that we have come out of reality that we have come If you mistake tigers for cats you must take the consequences. THE PERIL OF ISLAM.

In the matter of Islam the disaster is not accomplished, but beginning. By being out of touch with reality, by believing everything which flattered us and nothing which criticised, by repeating perpetually the love and respect and awe felt by Islam for noble ourselves and turning our faces away from what was really going on in that vast world, we have opened a new chapter in history which will read very tragically indeed. And there is no closing that chapter merely by deriding those who saw more clearly than

We liked to think bt Greece as a power capable of destroying the Turkish army on the cheap and as our vascal. We liked to think of the Area world as devoted to

we did and who warned us in

London. We like to think of a happy Palestine inhabited by naif, innocent and highly industrious Jewish peasants, beloved of all their neighbors. That was about as out of touch with reality as eating pebbles.

SOME COGENT FACTS. As to coal, the matter is larger. This passive opinion of which I speak simply took it for granted that by some divine ordinance coal would always be produced more efficiently in this island than elsewhere.

Well, we are now beginning to see where such nonsense leads us. It is always open to men-short of persecution-to tell their fellowmen the truth (whether they can succeed in convincing them is another matter). The truth in this particular case of our passive opinion, its spokesmen and our disasters, should be told and retold by all those sane men who possess it until at last perhaps

they shall have effect. All Englishmen should be told such simple facts as these:

The United States will not spend treasure or blood in the defense of particular British interests whether those interests be menaced by the French, the Irish or by any other allen force. The United States are a nation like any other, possessed of an ardent patriotism and defending their own interests and not ours.

## BELLES TINTING FACES TO MATCH THE GOWNS

London Discovers New Fad Wherein Orange, Mauve, and Cobalt Blue Are Used by Women Who Would "Make Up" in Latest Fashion.

Universal Service. LONDON, Feb. 4.

ORANGE, mauve, and cobait blue are three favorite shades now employed by the woman who desires to "make up" her face, according to the approved beauty standards.

Women need no longer appear with their every-day faces beneath artificial light. Varieties of cosmetics are so numerous, and women's latent artistic talent now so thoroughly awakened that they can transform their faces almost beyond recognition.

Face coloring to match frocks and cushions can be done perfectly, provided the woman has the right touch and the right eye for harmonious tinting.

A quarter of an hour is the time an assistant at the Academie de Beaute, North Audley street, considers necessary for the average woman to take over the complete process of making-up, but the business is full of complications, and accuracy and judgment are essen-

"First of all, the woman who is about to make up her face cleanses her skin with a special cream, after which she applies a lotion to remove traces of the cream. Then

she uses water cosmetics for the eyes-black for a dark woman and brown for a fair one. Special drops are also prepared to make the eyes "She next uses various shades of pastels for the eyelids, using a

powder blue to achieve a deep effect. A paste rouge is applied to the cheeks-orange is now used for young people's complexions. "Mauve powder is then dusted

across the rouge and well rubbed in until it gives the mother-o'-pearl effect that is so fashionable. Liquid rouge or paste is applied to the lips, which is always worked on towards the middle, never towards the ends. The powder is carefully removed from the lashes and the brows are combed into a straight line. Little patches can be worked on if desired."

Green is one of the few shades that have not be .. used for the face, as it has been found that it is effective only on the sea,